## ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

urther Particulars Regarding the Murder of Mr. King-History of the Events that Preceded and Followed It-The Suspension of the Constituted Authorities a Measure long Resolved upon-Grievances of the Ca-The New Revolution and its Objects, &c.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21, 1856. SAN FRANCISCO, May 21, 1806.

The Murder of Mr. King—Brasperation of the Public Mind against his Assassin—History of the Brests which led the People to Supersede the Law—The Step Justified by all Classes, even including the Clergy—Probable Result of the New Judicial Revolution.

The newspapers by this steamer will advise you of the startling events which have transpired here within the last few days. Chilfornia has not hitherto enjoyed a very od reputation, in respect either to its code of morals of observance of law and order; and the exciting scenes the last few days may possibly tend to depreciate its aracter still more with those who are ignorant of the operly understood, I am satisfied this uprising of the ple will be regarded as an omen of future good, and of firm resolve on the part of the masses to purify the

ate of its festering corruptions. At an early period after the discovery of gold in Califor ked hither from all parts of the world res, gamblers, prostitutes, broken-down politicians, every kind. Too lazy to work, and too vicious to pur e an honest calling, a large number of these desperadoes ed by their wits, and preyed upon the community by ving, robbing, gambling, swindling and murder them turned their attention to politics, d by banding together, and apportioning the offices congst themselves beforehand—by bribery, perjury, and ballot-box-stuffing, by fraud and violence, and by to obtain party nominations at primary held and managed by themselves and heir confederates—they have contrived, in a great measure, to control most of the State, county and city offices. Having thus the control of the public reveues, they have parcelled them out amongst themselves with a liberal hand. They have perpetrated the grossest and most open frauds. They have plundered the treasury by fraudulent contracts of the most enormous character, then shared the spoils with the contractors. They ave voted away large sums of money on the most frivo ous pretects, and have grown so bold in crime that they ave scarcely attempted to disguise their villainies. In his way they have saddled the enormous debt upon the ite, county and city governments, whilst the tax-payers have derived no benefits from the vast sums out of which they have thus been swindled.

A large number of these cormorants belong to the class

mown as " shoulder strikers." "Bowery Boys." et id nne genus. Whoever attempted to expose their rascaliles was in imminent danger of a "slung-shot," a blowin the dark, or a stab in the back. Last fall the Daily Evening Bulletin, edited by James King, of William, was started in this city. Mr. King was a bold and fearless nan, beloved and esteemed by all for his upright conduc and gentlemanly bearing. Very early in his editorial career he began to expose, with a bold hand, the frauds and iniquities from which we have so long suffered. In and inquities frem which we have so long suitered. In accomplishing this task he resorted to no evasions and concealed no names; but published the truth boildy and challenged investigation into the facts. Sometimes, perhaps, he was not sufficiently discreet in selecting the subjects for his castigations, and probably did diquistice to innocent parties in some of his strictures. But amongst others with whom he had to deal, was one James P. Casey, who, in 1849 was convicted in your city of grand larceny, and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for two years, which term he served out; and in 1851 came to Culifornia. Here his career has been that of a ballot

of grand larceny, and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for two years, which term he served out; and in 1851 came to California. Here his career has been that of a ballot box stuffer, in which vocation he was a great proficient. He has been one of the leading spirits in the perpetration of election frauds and in plundering the people through the ballot box. At the election in September last, he procured himself to be returned as one of the Superwisors for this county, when it is notorious that not a single legal vote was cast for him.

The Brening Bulletin, of Wednesday last, contained an article reflecting upon Casey, and insinuating that he had once been an inpute of Sing Sing prison. Soon after the paper issued, Casey met Mr. King on Montgomery street, our principal thoroughfare, and drawing a pistol, deliberately shot him down without notice, inflicting a mortal country of the skind to kindle into a flame the slumbering vengeance of the people. A vigilance committed to jail; but the public indignation and excitement knew no bounds. It needed but an atrocity of this kind to kindle into a flame the slumbering vengeance of the people. A vigilance committed was at once organized, and thousands of our best citizen flocked to its rooms to enroll their names a members. By Sunday, it was completely organized, and to render its action efficient, it was decided to put 2,000 men under arms, in order to prevent the effusion of blood. It was rightly supposed, that no resistance would be attempted against so overwhelming a force. On that day, about 12 o'clock, these armed men suddenly concentrated around the jail, took possession of all the streets leading to it, and planted a field piece in front of the door. The surrounding hills were soon occupied by many thousands of people, who watched the scene with breathless interest. In a short time a committee approached the door, and after some parleying with the Sheriff, entered the jail, from whone they scon returned with Casey, in irons. He was placed to the rooms of the commit

fect order was preserved throughout. There was no shouting or uproar; on the contrary, the whole proceeding had about it the solemnity of a funeral procession. I need not relate the subsequent proceedings, minute details of which will be found in the newspapers.

But the question naturally arises, "What does all this portend?" "Is it a riot or a revolution?" "Is the law to be deliberately set aside, and the constituted authorities to be deposed by a body of armed mea?" "Can the state of affairs in California be so bad that society must resolve itself into its original element, and no longer rely—on the laws for its protection?"

These are important questions, but there is no division of opinion about them here. Almost all right-minded people, throughout the State, agree that nothing short of some decisive act of terrible retribution will accomplish the desired reforms. The evils we have suffered have become so deeply rooted and so widely diffused that it is impossible to reach them by the ordinary forms of law. The people who are moving in this solemn but terrific mode are not reckless, violent and turbulent law breakers, but are composed of discreet, orderly, respectable citizens, the heads of families, our leading merchants, tradesmen and business men, who feel that no other mode remains for the protection of society against crime the most revolting, and frauds of the most flagrant character. They regret the necessity which compels them to violate the law, but they do it from a firm conviction that it is only by this means that they can in the future, cause the law to be so administered as to protect the people in their persons and property. In this movement they are cordially supported by an almost undivided public sentiment, not excepting oven the clergy, many of whom have proclaimed from the pulpit that the festering corruptions which have become so widely spread admit of no other remedy than that which the people of this city are pursuing.

It must be conceded that none but an extreme case would justify a

A New Version of the Late Tragely—Numerous Provoca-tions Received by Casey from King—Singular Character of the Latter—Particulars of the Encounter—King Armed When Shot—The Action of the Merchants and Vigilance Committee Condemned—Unbecoming Conduct of the Governor of the State—The Shirking of Jusy Duty by the Merchanis the Keal Cause of the Frustration of Justice—A System of Terrorism Instituted—The French Element in California-Appointment of M. Dillon to the Consul Gene raiship of Port-au-Prince-Miscellaneous News, de., de

To give a history of the events of the past week in our

city would be a difficult task. Hereafter, when the prominent participators in these proceedings will be judged by impartial men, it will be for them to say how far they are justified in asking credit for the patriotic motives to which they lay claim. It is a serious under-taking to engage in promoting a revolution, and without sufficient cause; the actors in it will be hold to a strict account before the world. California is now passing through an ordeal that is certain to have a permanen effect on its future. The laws of the land lie prostrate, trampled out of existence by a bedy poculiar to our State and who now hold in their power the lives and liberties of our citizens, with 3,000 armed men to carry out their behests. Every lover of his country must feel pained at such a spectacle. With no tangible or good reason for such usurpation, the constituted authorities are subverted; government is set aside; the improv-ing reputation of our State blighted, and a precedent es-tablished to overthrow all the safeguards of civilize! nities, on the commission of offences that no is exempt from. And now for the causes that have led to this revolution, bloodless up to the moment !

write:- James P. Casey is editor of the Stenday Times, a metr ber of the Board of Supervisors, and for several years an active poliscian in San Francisco. An annonymous communication appeared in his paper, charging James King, of William, editor of the Econing Bulletin, with solfish motives in his attacks on James Y. McDuffle. The writer stated that it was his intention to get him deprived of the United States Marshalship, so that his brother -who holds a place in the Custom House, and a disappointed applicant for the office—might get

person referred to, sought Casey and demanded the name of the author of this letter, which Casey declared giving, family. Casey declared that sooner than disclose his name he was ready and did assume the responsibility himself. Armily, Casey declared that sooner than disclose his name he was ready and did assume the responsibility himself. Threats were used by Thomas King that he would oompel the giving up of the internal cases of the control of the control of the case of the case

The idea was sedulously fostered in the minds of the per The idea was scalulously festered in the minds of the people that the law was ineffectual and its officers were the abettors of criminals. In reference to their request for volunteers, the Vigilance Committee were enabled to enrol three
thousand men, who were speedily sworn and armed. The
Governor of the State on his arrival, so far forgot his high
trust as to enter into a negotiation with the Executive Committee, and consented to the admittance of a guard from
the populace into the jail to watch the Sheriff in the discharge of his duties. This was the wedge that caused our
whole political structure to give way. Coupled with this
concession was the humiliating condition entered into by concession was the humiliating condition entered into by
the chief magistrate of the State, that after the with/araval
of the sub-committee, as they were called, they considered themselves at liberty to obtain possession of the prison,
by force if it were necessary. On last Sunday the jail
was taken possession of and the prisoners led to the committee rooms. When that day came all were in expectation of what occurred, on the Sababa a greater number
of men could be gathered, whose employment would prevent them during the week; and besides, it was not forgotten that on a Sunday like acts were accomplished in
years gone by. The Sheriif, descreted by the military and
citizens, was lost no alternative but an unconditional surreason to be a surface of the content of the content of the
was by numbers who would have kept away if resistance
was to be made; but they could not be found. The militia companies, after the first evening, with one honorable exception, either disbanded or fauly refused to assist
the Sheriff, and that officer, with a few deputies, was left
to next the storm. The poste conditions who guarded the
jail for one night, indignantly refused to do so any longer
when the guard from the Vigilance Committee were admitted. The many strange faces to be seen in the sity
and in the ranks of the rescuerts shows San Francisco was
not left to its own resources. The large mercautile
houses were active in persuading people to join their
legges. Moral shapes of morthshate on being to deverge
law. The influence of morthshate on being to deverge
law. The influence of morthshate on the best of the congreater of the laws from being subverted. Governor
Johnson issued no proclamation calling on good citizens
to rally to the supercit of order. He stood mute and passive while the preparations to take the jail were going on.

Since the commence of the sood mute and passive while the preparations to take the jail were going on.

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some of our most worthy citizens. This could not happen a Maryland or Vermoni; but as long as the powers that be act as moderately and caluly as they do sow, we can only wait for the reaction that is certain to follow. Wise councies will get uppermost, diseased pubble opinion may cone the people, misguided at prosent, will see the error of their ways.

From the pulpit, where we ought to expect peaceful counsels, came words uring on their hearers to acts of lawlessness. The press, to which all good men look as conservative power to rebuke the workers of disorder, took the lead in advising the people to defy the laws. With this endorsement the Vigilance Committee, emboldened, detormined to carry out their plans to the end of the Herald, courageous enough to oppose whee progress on. That journal is now undergoing a persecution for an expression of opinion. It is reduced to half its original size. To look for a truthful account of what is transpiring in most of the other papers would be vain. They follow public prejudices and pander to them. The Sun, a democratic sheet, is the only other exception. But stripping their accounts of all extra flourishes, other causes than those seen on the surface lie behind. In course of time himself, the surface himself, and the surface himself, and the surface himself, and they would be surfaced to the first provide and pander to the protest of the first provide and provided the pro

ing any desire that may have existed among Frenchmen in California to settle in that newly acquired possession of their country.

A line of packets has been established between this port and Bordeaux. Vessels are to leave each city every two months, carrying passengers and merchandize. Heretofore we have had arrivals from French ports as often as the intervals intended by this line. The increase of commerce induces the projectors to make provision for reliable means of communication between France and Californie. These extended facilities cannot fail of being productive of benefit to Frenchmen in both hemispheres.

The editor of the Echo du Pacifique has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as an acknowledgment on the part of the Emperor of M. Derbec's faithful attention to the wants and wishes of his indiesty's subjects on the Pacific coast. We have three daily paper published in the French language in San Francisco. On of these, La Phare, is not an admirer of the present rule of France, and as a general thing, finds fault with all his acts. The two hundred and sixty Chineso pfaseugers brough by the Stephen Baldwin, from Hong Kong, were lande without paying the State tax of fifty dollars per capita. A suit has been commenced for \$13,000, is the name of the people, against the owners of the ship, who conten the State has no right to impose such a tax. The question will be decided by our courts, and it being one of those cases wherein the United States Supreme Court takes cognizance, it must be finally setted by that tribunal. Advices from China state that arrangements were completed for the conveyance of eight thousand passengers to this port during the spring. Three thousand of the number are now on their way. The Star King and Kit Karson are expected to have a full complement. The American and European merchants in China are indignant that these obstructions should be thrown in the way

gers to this port during the spring. Three thousand of the number are now on their way. The Star King and Kit Karson are expected to have a full complement. The American and European merchants in China are indignant that these obstructions should be thrown in the way of emigration. They say that not alone are the Chinese shut out without sufficient cause, but that commercial intercourse is checked.

The treatment received by these people in California, if known in their native country, one would suppose, ought to have the effect of deterring others from subjecting themselves to the peritous kind of life they at present lead at the mines. The Chinese generally labor only at "diggins" that are considered too poor for white men to work. Lately the miners have ordered them out of Maridigins" that are considered too poor for white men to work. Lately the miners have ordered them out of Maridigins" that are considered too poor for white men to work. Lately the miners have ordered them out of Maridigins indicated on Chinese and persons of Spanish blood will admit of neither excuse or justification.

Poth demecrats and Know Nothings are endeavoring to secure aid from the republicans, who, it would seem hold the balance of power. In all the late town elections the democrats have been successful, and whether correctly or not, it is stated they are indebted to the free soilers for their victories. The democrats would not consent to make a sacrifice of principle, but they are less obnoxious to republicans than the Americans. The continued reverses suffered by the Know Nothings conclusively shows popular ophiton has completely changed concerning them, and becidies, they have a democratic and free soil. As proof of this, it is reported with all the semblance of authenticity, that the Know Nothings have determined to put forward no candidates at the coming county elections, but throw all their strength in favor they expect assistance from that party for their State officers. There is but little change this project will be suc

will support the former as being possessed of more vitality.

Mr. Iatham, our Collector, in his anxiety to direct the denocratic party to suit the ends of his employers, has contrived to get himself into hot water with some of its most prominent members. The difficulty between King and Casey was partly connected with appointments made by the Collector. Mr. L. uses the patronage at his disposal, as is natural to expect, in strengthening his position and extending his influence, perhaps keeping a certain vacant seat in the United States Senato in perspective. It was believed Mr. Latham's age would be a disqualification for that high effice, but it is announced he has just attained Senatorial maturity. He possesses sagacity and perseverance—two qualities, united with a certain good fortune, that have up to this time enabled him to work his way to a position of considerable importance in this State. He may be counted among the number who are desirous of serving the people in Congress, but brighter hepse than his have been decimed to disappointment. The "purifiers," arrogating to themselves the right of sitting in judgment on his official acts, pronounce him unworthy of his office. These contemptible squasbles about petty places in the Custom House have divided the party, and created rencorous feelings that, if not healed, will reade a powerloses. Principles are overlooked, to allow personal contentions to take their place. There are some whose highest aim is to oppose those against whom they bear enmity, even if it results in the overthrow of their party.

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whose highest aim is to oppose those against whom they bear enmity, even if it results in the overthrow of their party.

The referee in Adams & Co.'s affairs has had the time to make his report as to the final distribution of their assets among creditors extended to the 2d of June. Claimants are allowed nineteen days additional to present their demands. In the mean time various parties have had permission to intervene, and others have filed bills in Equity to compel the Receiver to satisfy judgments recovered against the firm. These Claims cover a greater amount than is in the hands of the Receiver, and the proceedings had will probably operate as a stay until they are adjudicated. It was expected we were drawing near a finality in all the proceedings heretofore taken, but we are again as far as ever from a settlement. The unfortunate creditors may well abanden all hopes of ever receiving any portion of the money deposited with the defunct house.

The clipper ship Carrier Dove is chartered to proceed to Melbourne with 26,000 bbls. of flour for the Australian market.

SAN FRISNCISCO, May 21, 1856. The Late Terrible Events in San Francisco—The Crisis of Californian Affairs Arrived—The Federal Government Chargeable with the Present Troubles of the Golden State

Grievances of Californians Against Congress—The Old Threat of an Independent Confederation Revised. As your paper is widely circulated on both sides of the Continent, I propose to say something in a letter to you in reference to the revolution now going on in this country. The assassination of Mr. King, the editor of the Evening Bulletin, by the notorious James P. Garey, a convict from your State prison, has produced the widest, the deepest and the broadest sensation ever known in this country. It would be idle for me to attempt to give you a description of the events which have been passing since

the assassination of Mr. King. The particulars you will find in the papers of this city.

When the old Vigilance Committee of 1851 suspended action, it was expressly understood that the courts would punish murderers, assassins, robbers, thieves and other criminals. For some time the courts complied with their pledges, but in the course of fifteen months from that time, they not only repudiated their pledges to the people, but they became the very embodiment of corruption. If a man was shot down on the streets in broad daylight, the murderer felt perfectly satisfied that he could purchase his acquittal through the

satisfied that he could purchase his acquittal through the courts. If he was the paramour of some wealthy and netorious prostitute, or a bully and ballot box stuffer of some party, his conviction was an impossibility.

For years we have been remonstrating against the corruption of the courts, and the atrocities of the bullies and ballot box stuffers to no purpose. When General Richardson was assassinated by Charles Cora, a notorious gambler, the members of the old Vigilance Committee mes, and deliberated upon the best mode of resistances and

and deliberated upon the best mode of resistance and measures of redress for these repeated murders and outrages. They finally concluded to trust the courts once more, and if they should then fail, the first outrage would be a signal of a general rising against the courts, and the extrastion of all the gamblers, murderers, thieves, assassins, &c., and they have kept their word. They will not adjourn either, until they have most effectually completed the work.

They boldly and in open day marched up to the jail and compelled the Sheriff to delivor up the persons of Cora and Casey, whom they carried to the room where they are now confined. They have been tried and convicted, and will most certainly die felon's deaths. Others will also be arrested and hung. Several notorious rowdies, politicians and scoundrels, will be punished and many of them tedered to leave the country forever. The work will be thoroughly done. The fact is, the ballot box stuffers have had their own way for the last five years. Bigler never was elected Governor, Van Ness now Mayor of this city was never elected. Neither was Sheriff Scannell. All were stuffed through after the polls had closed. We will submit to these outrages no longer, even if we have to hang all the lawyers, judges and politicians to prevent it.

As soon as Mr. King's death was known all

nell. All were stuffed through after the polls had closed, we will submit to these outrages no tonger, even if we lawe to hang all the lawyers, judges and politicians to prevent it.

As soon as Mr. King's death was known all the stores and places of amusement were closed, and the whole city was wrapped in, he habiliments of mourning, I have never seen such manifestation of profound and widespread sorrow in my life, in any part of the world. Mr. King was deeply enstrined in the affections of the people. His funeral will be one of the largest that has ever occurred on this continent. The whole city, en masse, will turn out to it. Even the children are weeping and bewailing his death. The course of the federal government towards California has had much to do in bringing about this horrible state in this country. Congress outlawed all of our land titles, and thus deprived us of homes and homesteads. Gwing to this fact, the old Californians have been virtually driven from their homes, and their property has been seized by a parcel of villanous lawyers and buffles. No respectable man feels that he can make this his home. We are made to pay more than three times as much postage as your people, and we have never been able to have more than three through New Orleans mails for the last fifteen morths. The people from the South, Wostern and Southern States, residing in this country, are virtually cut off from all communication with their families, relatives and business friends in that part of the Union would just as soon and rather sever our relation with the Linion than suffer such injustice. Year after year we have as ked for a continental rathroad to no purpose. Since immigration commenced setting in to this country, over ten thousand lives have been lost by the present routes be tween this country and the Atlantic States. Are we to be always kept isolated from the Union? Must more men, women and childres fall a prey to death before the headless old fegies in Washington will do something for us? You may depend upon it

Union, and establish an independent republic. Mark what I tell you. Should Congress adjourn without doing what I have said they must do, your merchants and bankers can bid farewell to the people and the gold of California.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE SAN FRANCISCO, May 19, 1856.

M. acures Adopted by the Committee on the first Announce
ment of King's Murder—Enrolment of the Citizens—
Drilling of the Companies—Advance on the Jail—Excit
iva Scene—Delivery of the Prisoners to the Committee.

Never since the first dawn of civilization was there
such an exciton of the civilization was there

such an excitement in any section of the globe as we have had during the last six days. The papers will give you a full account of the whole. Last Tuesday evening, as was leaving the store, persons came running past and the street. You may imagine the excitement. Dr. Henry W-ff and I ran for Montgomery street; there we found the crowd gathering in masses. King had already been taken into the Pacific Express office, and Casey was imhim," "hang him," from all parts of the street. Immediately, the police or Casey's friends, fearing the citizens would take the station house, at once placed him in carriage and with a strong guard, and conducted him to

diately, the police or Casey's friends, fearing the citizens would take the station house, at once placed him in a carriage and with a strong guard, and conducted him to the jail in Broadway. I immediately went to the jail, and there found an immense crowd dreadfully excited and demanding the prisoner. In the meantime Casey's friends arrived themselves and mounted the roof of the jail, where they kept the crowd at bay. Finding that nothing would be done at that time, I went to dinner.

After dinner our whole house turned out to see what was to be done. I, with others, was in the street until midnight. The streets from Montgomery street to Dupont, and from thence to the jail, were alive with men, all excited. Opposite the Montgomery baths several species were made. The speakers were all for hanging the prisoner. The Mip Adelade, Captain Ned Wakeman, lad just arrived and soon the cry was, "Wakeman, Wakeman!" No response. Ned Wakeman had gone over the bay, and they could find no leader. During all this time the Marine Rifles, Cuy Guards, Dragoons and Continentals were ordered out and a strong force placed in and around the jail. The mob, finding there was no chance, quiety left.

Wednesday morning came. The Alla bad a notice that the Vigitance Committee would meet at No. 100½ Sacramento street, at nine o'clock. At that time hundreds might be seen moving down that way. While going to lunch, I met Charley B——, who was on his way to the rooms. Soon after G. B. P——emou up and took me into the rooms, when I put my name down with all the first merchants in the city; from that time until Saturday evening, the rooms were besieged with applicants for admission. Among them is nearly every man you know in the city we meet every might, and appointed a committee of twenty-nine persons. After the second night, we divided up into equads of 100 mea, chose our officers, and drilled in the drill rooms constantly, with muskets procured of F. H. I ——, who had three thousand. On Saturday evening we may be a committee of the man and th

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

SAR FRANCISCO, May 21, 1856.

My Dear Sm—I have barely time, amidst the storm of excitement and fanaticism which has burst forth in all its fury upon our poor devoted city, to drop you a short note. It is impossible for me to give you such a letter as I should wish. I refer you to the San Francisco Herald for the true and correct version of affairs.

By the next mail I will give you some facts and speculations relating to the all-absorbing topic that now engrosses the attention of every one.

San Francisco is in the hands of a mob—an organized mob—and God only knows what will next follow.

There are many, yea, very many, who discountenance and protest against these outrageous proceedings of the

I There are that the Bring questions bearing and the parties in continuing our duplicy I were blanched

last few days, but they are powerless and awed into submission by 3,000 bayonets.

The thinking portion of the community deplore and detest the present state of things.

It can be easily foreseen what view will be taken by the Eastern press. Great care, however, should be had in giving credence to the exparte statements of certain venal papers, who are now courting the public favor and trimming their sails to the away popularis.

Knowing that after off as you are you can only judge of matters by the papers and letters you receive from friends, I do not besitate to stigmatize the recent ovents which have occurred here as disgraceful in the extreme, and as the grossest outrages which have ever been perpetrated in a civilized community—a political move, at the bottom of which is black republicanism—and a movement whereby certain regues, high in station, hope to save their ill-gotten gains and their necks from the halter.

whereby certain rogues, high in station, hope to save their ill-gotten gains and their necks from the halter.

SEETCH OF JAMES CASEY, THE MURDERER OF KING.

[From the Evening Post, June 16.]

James King, of William, was murdered by Casey because he stated that the latter had been a congiot in the Sing Sing State prison. By referring to the records of the Court of General Sessions of this city, it seems that Casey was convicted of grand larceny on the 5th of September, 1849, before Recorder Talimadge and Aldermen Dennis, Mullins and Patrick Kelly, and that following his conviction Casey was sontenced to serve two years at hard labor. The complaint against Casey, and which resulted in his conviction, was made by Mrs. Caroline Kieley, then residing at No. 12 Laight street.

The facts, on trial of the prisoner, showed that on the 8th day of November, 1848, he applied to Mrs. Kieley to hire some household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, carpet, table and looking glass, valued at \$180, for the purpose, as he represented, of going to keeping house at No. 34 City Hall place; but, instead of doing as he pretended, Casey took the property in question to the auction store of Terence Hoyle, No. 185 Chatham street, and sold it for \$60, one-third of its estimated value, pocketing the prometis. Casey, in his examination, before being fully committed to the Tombs for trial, stated that he was 21 years of age, was born in Brooklyn, and a hatter by trade.

SEETCH OF JAMES EING, OF CALIFORNIA.

[From the Washington tilobe, June 16.]

We knew Mr. King well, and cannot refrain from rendering some tribute, short and hurried though it be, to his many excellent qualities.

Mr. King was born in Georgetown, in this District, and was about thirty dive years old at his death. He added to his man, "of William," to distinguish himself from other families named King, who resided in Georgetown. His father's name was William King, a cabinetmaker, and was well known throughout the District. Though he was in indigent circumstances, and bore himself modestly and humbly, he was most highly esteemed, and was often called upon to proside over public meetings, both in Georgetown and in this city. Everybody bowed to and obeyed his decisions.

We first became acquainted with his son, James King, in the early part of the year 1840, when he was, we suppose, about nineteen years old, and employed him as a clerk in our office. He continued in our employ until after the Presidontial election of that year, when we did not need the services of so many clerks, and con sidered it due to those who had been longer in our service to retain them and dispense with his services. Corcoran & Riggs, bankers, of this city, then needed a clerk, and we recommended Mr. King to them, and they employed him. They were well pleased with him, and he continued with them until after the acquisition of California, when he went to San Francisco, and commenced the banking business there under his own name. He was assisted by Corcoran & Riggs, and his paper, there and here, was considered as good as gold.

A great many of his drafts on New York were sent to this city, and were received here as cash, without waiting for their acceptance, by the banks and all the business men. He was forced to suspend payment about a year ago, when thereawas a general failure of bankers in California, but wound up his business, as we understood, honorably, and then commenced the publication of the Bulidein, the terror of evil doers, by o

Just denunciations.

His death, we are sure, will be felt and mourned by as many in this city and Georgetown, as would that of any man living out of this district.

## AFFAIRS OF KANSAS. Our Leavenworth City Correspondence.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., June, 1856. The Investigation-Reeder's Letters-Frauds of the Aboli tionists Exposed-How Kansas Outrages and Missouri Invasions are Manufactured-Committee on Lies-Reeder's Bribery of the Legislature to Keep the Session at Pawnee-Sherman Tampering with Witnesses-Howard Disgusted-Damns the Investigation as a Farce- Hollers 'Nuf." de., de.

As your paper is read by both members of Congress and the people, I propose to give gou a sketch of the tes-timony lately given before the Investigating Committee, that the attention of the members and people who have been so grossly deceived, being in time awakened, the committee may not succeed in an attempt further to de

ceive by suppressing the evidence.
So long as the committee were at Lawrence, where no honest man was safe from assassination, where the abolinonest han was sale from assassance, where the about tionists could perjure themselves without fear of detec-tion, (the committee refusing leave to take copies of their depositions,) Howard and Sherman were greatly elated— had "it all their own way." But, fortunately for the truth, they became so confident, that they rashly consented to come to this place, and suffer Whitfield to introduce a few witnesses. Still more fortunately, they so far encouraged the traitors at Lawrence in their rebellion, that the legal authorities were compelled to call out a posse to enforce the laws. Reeder, who had instigated his blind followers with rebellion, instantly deserted them and fled. He left behind in the care of his pet, Lowrie, his letters and papers, and when Lawrence was taken the officers in search of prisoners found these papers, and among them several containing important testimony. Other abolitionists, and among them Parrot, one of the gave a finishing stroke to the investigation.

Whitfield has shown by indisputable testimony, bot pro-slavery and abolition, (the latter only entitled to credit, because against themselves,) that long before any organized and sent out their hirelings for the avowed purpose of excluding slaveholders from Kansas; that the abolitionists came in large parties, with no means of per manently occupying the country-parties exclusively of men, with only a carpet bag, but all armed with rifles and revolvers (revolvers are not used for gun ning, as Prof. Silliman would intimate); that they boasted of their "men and money," and threatened as they cam that no slaveholder should have in the Territory.

He has proved that there was a secret organization fo

the purpose of excluding slaveholders, and whice finally became a complete military organization to resist the laws. purpose was to vote, so as to secure the Legislature and exclude slavery; that they hired buffalo robes on the frontier, to be returned as soon as the election was held that so soon as the elections were held they returned to the East as they had come. He has proved that foreigners were hired and paid expressly and solely to come here and vote. That there were large majorities of undoubted residents who were pro-slavery men in almost every district; that no violence was used nor threatmade by pro-slavery men, & any place, to prevent abo itionists from voting; but that even the deck hands of a itionies from voting; but that even the deck hands of a l'ittiburg boat were brought up by abelitionists and permittee to vote. He proves by Reeder's letters that he admits the legality of the laws of Kansas; that it is absurd to rely on their invalidity; that the only way to detect them is by getting abolitionists on the juries (by the abolition jury in the House Reeder also hopes to be sustained); that Reeder was engaged in furnishing arms to the rebels; that, while making these admissions to his friends in confidence, he was lying to the public, to decive it.

Such is the substance of the evidence on the subjects above named. All this is established beyond contro-

triends in confidence, he was lying to the public, to deceive it.

Such is the substance of the evidence on the subjects above named. All this is established beyond controvery, and would be a clear justification even of the charges falsoly made against the Missourians. But the special testimony furnished by Reeder's letters, and by larrot, one of the most active of the Executive Committee, is too rich to give in general—it can only be appreciated in detail.

The letters of Reeder are too long to be published entire, but I have made extracts of some of the most interesting portions. They were addressed to Lowrie, his former private secretary, and a member of the Topeka Legislature. I omit only such portions as are of a private character, or of no special interest, omitting nothing which in any way qualifies the extracts:—

Washington, Jan. 20, 1856.

My Drar Sir.—

"I am still much vered and worried that the returns of our election and the certified copies from Woolson are not here. I cannot imagine why the returns, which are the most important of all, were not sent.

"I is unpardomable that they were neglected; and if they do not come in time, we shall present a bright apectacle before the Union. Some one sent me a copy of the Herald of Freedom, of December 22, from which I see that Brown (probably because there are no external enemies to light) is assailing the proprietors and former citizens of Fawnee. This is very opportune at this time, when I san charging the administration and General Bayls with destroying and crushing out a free State town and settlement, and with persecution of Colonel Mentgomery by court marrial and dismissal. General Bayls with the surface of Fawnee. This is very opportune at this time, when I san charging the administration and General Bayls with destroying and crushing out a free State settlers, who had their society and neighbors driven only the form of the trium of the properties of the prope

papers for more than ours. I should not be surprised if he has a return from Arapahoe county (Phbitis' place), and if such as a return from Arapahoe county (Pibbitis' place), and if such as a return from Arapahoe county (Pibbitis' place), and if such as a few places. I have had make that such as they please. I have had make the county of the place of the place of the place of the county of t

by the free State mer in a night, you can get from him my grand buttale skin. You have a full have in Kanasa see and the state of the property and at these about mileration, and will also have a followed a full mere about the residual of the territorial kawa, that he dares not test them before the United States Supreme Court, but that he had a last to defeat them by getting "some free State mas on a large," He knows his men, and can appreciate them they have verified his estimate of their character by their testimony before his committee. Though in private state his opinions, "to the public" he prosents a different front. In private he correctly advises his friends, as that, as now, in the hour of danger they can fly to compthe laws. In public he instigates his blind tools into robellion, by persuading them that they are in the right. He admits his connection with the rebels—that he not have not better a must give you the testimony of Laughin, Parcet and others. Laughin, who some time since divulged the treasonable military organization of the abolitionists, testified to the facts published by him, and which have boes published by you. He also testified that a secret traveling committee was appointed, whose duty it was to gethrough the Territory and gather up rumors, then to exagerate them and report them to another committee, and appointed, whose duty it was to gethrough the Territory and gather up rumors, then to exagerate them and report them to another committee, and another the another committee, and another the another committee, and the provides the provides the provides thus:—If two persons were seen going into the Territory, from the direction of Missouri, with waiking sticks, it was a reported that "a number of men came from Missouri armed." It more than two, "a large number of men," &c., &c.

Howard and Sherman seemed to regard his evidence as of little weight, flattering themseives that they could discredit him, but to their horror and confusion, Parrot was brought forward and confirmed every word L

FIRST, THIRD AND FIFTH WARDS—A HOUSE IN BROADWRY UNOCCUPIED TEN YEARS—EMIGRANCE BOARDING HOUSES—CASTLE GARDEN AND AMALGA-MATION.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate into

the condition of the tenant houses of New York, resumed their investigations Thursday. Messrs. Samuel Broveet and A. H. Duganne, of New York, and Shea, of Richmond county, were in attendance. Representatives from the Committees on Public Health of the Board of Alderman add Councilmen joined the committee in their tour of investigation, together with Mr. Downing, Superintendent . Sanatory Inspection of New York, and the Health Wardens of the various wards, visited. The first ward was looked through first. On the way down to the Battery, the Health Warden of this ward pointed out No. 55 Bree way, and related the singular fact that this building, very recently, had been entirely unoccupied. The owner old maid. Her mother and herself occupied the alone some ten years since, when the mother died, leaving her the only surviving child. This daughter, from that day to the present, it was stated, had caused the furthe time of her mother's death. Since the first of lead May she has rented the lower story, novor having rented it before; but the upper part of the house is still kept sacred from the visitation of any save herself. The building is situated on the corner of Broadway and what is called Tin Pot alley. It is a brick house, four stories high, and painted cream color. magnificent yard is in the rear of the building, filled with the choicest shrubs and flowers. They are cultivated by the careful hand of the proprietress of the house. It

the careful hand of the proprietress of the house. It is deuteful whether many in New York know of this house and the above striking instance of fillal affection and unsual disregard of the aimighty dollar. It seems that the proprietress, however, is gradually yielding to the potenticharm of the latter.

An emigrant boarding house at No. 24 Greenwich streets was the first locality passed through. It possessed the sterestype characteristics of all the emigrant boarding houses of the city—from seven to twelve beds compactly joined in a single room, with from thirty to forty boarders at six shillings a day, or four dollars a week, and plenty of lager bier and bad liquor at a bar on the first floor.

Nos. 14 and 16 Washington street, with corresponding buildings in the rear, was the next place visited. Here, in some seventy-five apartments, were as many families living. The rooms were of all sizes and degrees of darkness and ventilation, but uniform in dampness and little. In one room six feet by ten lived and cat and sleet significant of hall, was the only avenue of light and air. For the credit of the apartment it should be added that but \$2 a month was the rent charged.

persons. A window the size of two pains of glass, looking into a hall, was the only avenue of light and air. For the credit of the apartment it should be added that but \$2 a month was the rent charged.

Subsequent to the last visitation, the committee looked through Castle Garden. They saw her emigrants stretch about upon the floor and seats of this once magnificent temple of the muses, chatting and cating and smoking is easiest and undisturbed tranquility. They saw two hundred and eighty two passengers land from the Doults, just arrived from Bremen; they saw them on arriving hand in their money at the desk inside, and they also saw, if they knew him not before, marching about inside desk as big as life, the noted one eyed Dailey, the former cour de him of enigirant runners.

A building on the corner of Greenwich and Hectar streets was next visited. Here was a denser crowd than at the last place, forty more, and permeating. In a half below were some best strong in a row for ledgers. It was stated that they were almost every night full as eighteen pence a night. In the attic, slimsy boarded and open to the rain, was a shilling a night. Here was a redeeming feature—that of ventilation.

A walk was next taken through Trinity place with examination of some of the indiscribably abominable and fifthy tenements marking the side theroughfare. One of the houses visited showed inscribed upon a small tablet over the door, "The Episcopal-Charity School, 1794." The sight of the present condition of its wretched immassoup to incite to charity, if nothing eise could. There is new considerable small pox in the street. The yellow is ever and chofera in the last visitation of the city both broke out first in this street.

In the Third ward, 131 Liberty street, and 156 Greenwich street were visited. The latter was in an awful condition; the bacement was full of dark bedrooms, some with as entrance but the door.

In the Fifth ward, a variety of tenements principally on Leonard and Worth streets were looked through. The were of the

The Louisville Courier announces the death of Real James G. Harry, Licultanan Governor of Kentucky, which occurred at his residence in Barren county, on the 122 instant. The deceased was a native of Virginia, but less a resident of Kentucky.

Destructive Fram at Sr. Louis.—The extensive rectifying establishment of Hansenann, Smith & Co., together with the large commission houses of Gliman & Berthold and Bernondy & Co., were destroyed by fire as the evening of the 17th inst. Massrs Gliman & Co. their entire stock; insurance, \$65,000. Bernondy & Co. their entire stock; insurance, \$65,000. Bernondy & Co. insured for \$10,000; loss \$2,000. Hansemann & Co., less \$30,000; insured for \$20,000. The buildings belenged to Col. Bront and R. A. Sarpy, and were insured & full yalue. The origin of the fire is unknown.

or floor at steady quitalities.